

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZU, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP,
BREMEN & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK
SEA & BALTIK PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th day of October
1890, at 10 a.m., the Company's
Steamship NECKER, Captain H. SUMNER,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GIBRALTAR.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon, cargo will be received on board
until 4 p.m., Specie and Passports until 3
p.m. on the 26th October. (Parcels
not to be sent on board; they must be
left at the Agent's Office). Contests and
Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has ample accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 29, 1890. 1703



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

SPECIES ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENTECOSTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MOHILLA, Captain F. STACEY, with
Her Majesty's Mail, will be dispatched
from this for LONDON (Direct), via SUEZ
CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 30th Inst.,
at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 4 p.m., on the day before sailing.

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENTECOSTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the
Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of inquiring their
company's Office.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers
for MARSEILLES.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, October 20, 1890. 1814CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

SUSSEX.....FRIDAY, 31st Oct.

BATAVIA.....SATURDAY, 14th Nov.

JEWSKINIA.....THURSDAY, 4th Dec.

BATAVIA.....THURSDAY, 25th Dec.

BATAVIA.....SUNDAY, 25th Jan.

JEWSKINIA.....THURSDAY, 19th Feb.

THE British Steamship SUSSEX,
Captain Holt, sailing at Noon, on
FRIDAY, the 31st October, will proceed to
VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, IN-
LAND SEA, KOREA and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From HONGKONG FIRST CLASS.

To VANCOUVER and VICTORIA.....\$210.00

To PORT Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma.....\$212.00

To Portland, Oregon.....\$220.00

To Minneapolis, St. Paul.....\$261.00

To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee.....\$275.00

To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati.....\$28.00

To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buff.....\$290.00

Philadelphia and Washington.....\$295.00

To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine).....\$295.00

To Halifax, St. John's.....\$306.00

To Liverpool.....\$326.00

To Paris and Bremen.....\$345.00

To Hove and Hamburg.....\$355.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-

Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted

to Missionaries, members of the Naval,

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to

European officials in service of China and

Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class

Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast

Points, and to Eastern and Interior

Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be grant-

ed, available for—

6 months at 25 per cent. of Return Fare

3 months at 50 per cent.

(Time is reckoned from the date of loading

to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver).

Passenger to Pacific Coast Points and to

Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and

U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who reembark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allow-

ed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European

Points will be issued available for 12

months at double fare (Mexican Dollars)

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued

to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to

Canadian and United States Points.

CONSULAR INVOICES OF GOODS FOR UNITED

STATES POINTS SHOULD BE IN QUADRUPLET;

AND ONE COPY MUST BE SENT FORWARD BY

THE STEAMER TO THE CARE OF DR. E. BROWN'S ASSISTANT GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B.C.

PARCELS MUST BE SENT TO OUR OFFICES WITH

ADDRESSES MARKED IN FULL BY 5 P.M. ON THE

PREVIOUS DAY TO SAILING.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AS TO PASSENGER

AND FREIGHT, APPLY TO

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., AGENTS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 18, 1890. 1775

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION—No. 009.

BRITISH NORTH, BORNEO AND
LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive TENDERERS for the following FARMS for 1891:—

1. The Opium Farm.—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to pre, and sell and/or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chloroform and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111, of 1889.

The Maximum retail price allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Table. Chees. Hoon. 8 c. 10.00 Not more than 7%.

3 2½ 0 5.00 5.00

6 2 1.00 1.00

6 2 0.50 0.50

1 0 0.10 0.10

0 1 0.02 0.02

1 Ball. 40.00

2. The Spirit Farm.—Including the sole right to import and to sell and/or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirits and Liquors of China's manufacture and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirits Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VII, of 1889, and III, of 1888.

3. The Tawakring Farm.—Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III, of 1889 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. The Gambling Restriction Farm.—

Including the sole right to keep and/or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II, of 1888 and VI, of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. The Customs Farm.—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government, viz.—On the East Coast—Ex-ports on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nest, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. The Blachas Farm.—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachas, and/or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachas.

7. The Biakneat Farm, Durvel Bay.—

Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nets from Mudai and Segaling Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place, viz.:—

1. The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast to Silucco Bay on the East Coast, and the Colony of Labuan and its Farm only.

2. The East Coast District from Tanjung Inarutang to Silucco Bay, including all rivers from Marudu Bay and Sandakan Bay, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3. The Simporna District from Simporna to Batu Teusat.

4. The West Coast District: from Tanjung Inarutang to Sipitong on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banquey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5. Kudat District.—From Tanjung Inarutang to Sampangmangio Point including all rivers in Marudu Bay and the islands of Banquey and Balambangan.

6. Gaya District.—From Sampangmangio Point to Banquey River, including Amlab, Sulam, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kinabatangan and all Rivers south to and including Banquey.

7. Padas District.—From Kwai Penyu to Sipitong, including Kilas, Padas, Damit, and Padas Basar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8. The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.—For the Opium Farm only. Each Tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and for the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, on or before 30th NOVEMBER. All Tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential" and "Tender for Revenue Farm".

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel, and Padas Basar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and for the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, Sandakan, on or before 30th NOVEMBER. All Tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential" and "Tender for Revenue Farm".

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Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel, and Padas Basar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and for the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District, and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farms, East Coast

The Peking arrived at Shanghai on the 21st inst. from Hongkong with her bow stave in her figurehead damaged and her bowsprit broken, owing to her having been in collision with a junk.

The further hearing of the action brought in the Austro-Hungarian Consulate-General at Shanghai, by Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., against the estate of S. Kribs, has been postponed for a few days, pending the arrival of the debtor's books from Kobe.

Decomposed bodies of the *Etrusca*'s crew continue to be washed ashore near the scene of the wreck, 244 having in this way been recovered. All the corpses are beyond recognition. Nine are visible in the United States in both those articles, although the broid from Japan is, we fancy, of a finer quality than the Chinese. —*Hyo* News.

We understand, says the *Japan Gazette*, that on the 10th instant—the occasion being the funeral of the Queen Dowager—at the request of the American Minister to Korea, Commander J. H. Jones of the Monocacy, went up to Seoul from Chonchon and occupied the Legation with fifty men. Up to the 12th instant, all was quiet.

BUTTERFLIES are, it appears, to be the next victims of fashion. The new fans are decorated with the beautiful wings of these insects, which are caught in hundreds for the purpose, the body, antennae, and legs being skinned afterwards by an artist, who also paints in groups of flowers, over which the butterflies appear to hover.

The wife of an Irish clergyman, says a correspondent, has invented a new kind of decoration which she calls "raised pen painting." It is said by those who have seen specimens of it that it is likely to completely revolutionise ornamental needle-work. The work is done with ordinary needles on velvet, satin, silk, or other materials, and no previous knowledge of drawing is needed.

According to the American papers, says the *Japan Herald*, the U. S. S. *Santa* is to proceed shortly to Panama, to receive a new crew, which will be brought to Aspinwall by the Richmond. The Marion will, it is reported, leave here at the beginning of the year, as she has already secured two commissions. Meanwhile there is no news of a flag-ship. The Baltimore, which took over Ericsson's remains to Sweden, has been ordered to Lisbon, and the supposition is that nothing will come out here until the San Francisco is ready.

It appears certain, says a correspondent, that dances are to overwhelm the women of fashion before very long. A frounce is not a thing that can be taken in moderation, it would seem. It is like a gift chair in a drawing-room, which has the fable of bringing after it other gift chairs until the whole room is transformed. One frounce brings more, and the new autumn gowns have three. The epidemic is likely to go on increasing until spring, and in the rush of the season there is hope that it will reach such a pitch as to induce the usual reaction towards simplicity.

Owing to recent exchange fluctuations, demand for silver coins has, the *Daily Mail* states, been increasing daily and they are being rapidly withdrawn from the market. Since the middle of August the Osaka Mint has been coining only silver, notwithstanding which the hours of working have been extended from eight to ten per day allowing of the coining of from \$90,000 to \$80,000 odd silver yen had been struck since the commencement of the year, and since that date up to the 6th instant 60,000. —*Japan Gazette*.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst. the hollow to the right of Hegi's hill, going towards the Bluff, Yokohama, was clean swept by a fire which originated in a wash-house, No. 112, Nishio, Motomachi, occupied by a man named Shiroto Tobei. The combined efforts of the firemen and British and American men-of-war's men were successful in preventing the flames from sweeping Minowazaka and other houses in the neighbourhood, but the hollow in which the wash-house was situated was soon a smouldering mass of ruins. Four firemen were slightly injured by falling houses, and 42 houses were totally destroyed and two partially.

One of my readers (says *Truth*) sends a very good story from South Africa, as illustrating the best spirit in which to deal with unsuccessful attempts at suicide. A trooper in the Cape Mounted Rifles once endeavoured to blow his brains out with a revolver. He only succeeded, however, in fracturing his jaw. After being put to rights in hospital, he was brought up for judgment before his colonel. That intelligent officer remarked that a soldier who could not shoot himself would certainly never be able to shoot an enemy, and he condemned the trooper to six weeks' revolver practice. This is an excellent example to us, for if we must treat suicide as a penitence, the punishment should at least be made to fit the crime.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION.—Quoting from the *Akita Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi Shimbun* says that a certain Mr. Hatakeyama Sadatoshi has made a remarkable invention. For years this go-between, we read, had been ardently seeking means of increasing the national products, and his efforts at length rewarded by success last year, when he discovered a process for manufacturing cotton from straw. Replicated experiments satisfied him as to the practical reality of his invention, and showed that with a given weight of straw he could manufacture one half of the same weight of cotton. He is now seeking to patent his discovery, concerning which the *Akita* journal remarks that a district like Akita, where cotton is scarce, will be greatly benefited by the discovery. —*Japan Mail*.

RIDICULE: AN EXECUTIVE WEAPON FOR RUSSIAN JEWS.—The Jews of Moscow have in a very decided manner shown their contempt of some of the absurdly bigoted regulations which the governor of the province has recently issued for their special edification. One of these enactments was to the effect that Jews were in future to salute the government officials in every degree, including even policemen and postmen, to whom they might meet in the street. The Jews determined to carry out these injunctions to the very letter, so they banded themselves together and pronounced the commandments together and whenever they met an official they all made deep obeisance together, frequently crossing the street for the purpose of encountering some local dignitary or another. After a few days of these ridiculous pre-arranged salutations, the government could stand it no longer, and forthwith revoked his former orders. —*Derby Free Press*.

CRICKET.

OLIVE V. GARRISON.

This match was played yesterday and today and resulted in a victory for the Garrison by 44 runs. The Garrison won to bat first and succeeded in putting together 183 in their first innings, to which Boyle contributed 60, Capt. Davidson 29, E. M. Blair 23 and Knott 24. The Club out for 139, of which Leach put on 51 (not out), Darby 24 and Sercombe Smith 22. In their second, the Garrison bettered their first score by one run. The Club not going in for a second innings, the match was decided on the first. Among the contributions to the Garrison's score of 184, in the second innings, were 72 by Blair, 23 by Kick and 50 by Q. M. Sercombe. For the Garrison, Capt. Dunn had four wickets for 48 runs and Blair three for 33. For the Club, Leach had six of the Garrison's wickets in the first innings for 47 runs; and in the second, Innings Darby had five for 47 runs and Sercombe Smith four for 37. The following is the score:—

GARRISON.	
1st Innings.	
E. M. Blair, c Young, b Darby, 23	50
E. M. Blair, b Young, b Leach, 23	50
Capt. Dunn, c Young, b Darby, 60	60
Capt. Davidson, b Leach, 29	29
E. G. Knott, b Young, b Leach, 24	24
E. M. Blair, b Young, b Leach, 24	24
E. G. Knott, b Young, b Leach, 24	24
Kir. at Coxon, b Leach, 1	1
Dundas, c Darby, b Leach, 21	21
Q. M. Sercombe, b Darby, 22	22
Q. M. Sercombe, R.A., not out, 50	50
Capt. Dunn, E. M. Blair, b Leach, 72	72
Extras.	16
Total.	184
SECOND INNINGS.	
E. M. Blair, c Coxon, b Darby, 72	72
G. O. Boyle, c E. M. Blair, b Darby, 12	12
Capt. Dunn, c Smith, b Darby, 12	12
E. G. Knott, c Coxon, b Darby, 3	3
Bomb. Knott, c Coxon, b Darby, 3	3
E. G. Young, b Smith, 2	2
Q. M. Sercombe, R.A., not out, 22	22
Kirk, c Newton, b Darby, 23	23
H. S. Woodward, b Smith, 15	15
Capt. Dunn, E. M. Blair, b Leach, 1	1
Extras.	12
Total.	139
CLUB.	
1st Innings.	
S. L. Darby, b Dunn, 24	24
T. Sercombe, Smith, c Young, b Rice, 22	22
E. W. Matliff, b Dunn, 2	2
A. J. Leach, not out, 31	31
F. Matliff, c Dunn, b Dunn, 6	6
J. Woodward, b Dunn, 11	11
C. C. Platt, b Dunn, 6	6
Dr. Atkinson, c Dunn, b Dunn, 6	6
H. E. Blair, b Dunn, 6	6
Extras.	7
Total.	129

FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR

That Lord Wolseley is affected with a catarrh, according to the young lady who lived beside the spring of Dove, The daily edition of the London *New York* did, for whose untimely fate we deplore the loss of sensibility on Saturday, seems to have been like Lucy. It blazed so modestly beside the polluted stream which flows the Thames Embankment that apparently few know what it seemed to be. We are bound to say that Mr. Gordon Bennett's melancholy experience has only confirmed the speculations which we formed at the outset. We ventured to think that a real live American girl, badly painted, badly written, badly edited, and badly put together, would hardly be appreciated by the popular Britisher. That judicious person wants a newspaper for a penny than stale news, apocalyptic telegrams, and dull society paragraphs about ninth-rate people. Mr. Gordon Bennett has had the opportunity of experiments in the ancient art of teaching your grandmothers how to suck eggs. —*St. James's Gazette*.

REFERRING to the prospects in North Borneo, the *British North Borneo Herald* says:—The Living Company at Lunas, the Keng Estate at Sungai Keng, and the East Borneo Company at Melapi, all started with every prospect of success, but, instead of getting a return of 50% on the coining of from \$90,000 to \$80,000 odd silver yen had been struck since the commencement of the year, and since that date up to the 6th instant 60,000. —*Japan Gazette*.

That the mission of these invaders was to break up decrepit nations.

That, under a different Government, some good fighting stuff might be made out of the robbers and pirates that infest the land; but, under existing circumstances, their incorporation in the Chinese army would extinguish what little sparks of courage they have.

That I have always doubted if the new wine of Western civilization can safely be poured into old Chinese bottles.

That far from holding that the Chinese, as a nation or as a conquering army, will overflow the world, I believe that the day is fast coming when the partition of the paltry empire will become an absolute necessity.

That the only danger is that the race may overrun the earth as the rabbits have overrun Australia.

That the Budget for 1891 is not brilliant.

That stagnant revenue and increasing expenditure are not good signs.

That the dentist should make a good politician skilled in the use of gas and a strong pull.

Mrs. Bonaparte (just awakened)—"George, my dear, do you love me as much as you did when we were first married?" Mr. Bonaparte, flushed and start, and start in the kitchen.—"Time."

Mrs. Plympton—After all, Mr. Broughton, what is the advantage of having ancestors in the seventeenth century? Mr. Broughton—Oh, a great deal. They can hang around and drag your social aspirations to a standstill.

"Oh, mommer," yelled a little darby as he saw the militia on the way to camp, "what's them sojers?" "Sjoers, child!" exclaimed the mother. "What you takin' bout? Dem sano's sojers; dem's de Disrict Militia." —*Washington Star*.

Ré's Example—Parent—Why did you strike your brother, Tom? Tom—He hit me first. Parent—But what does the Bible say about turning the other cheek? Son—But, pa, you don't like reversible justice yourself.

The rain—exclaimed onto the dust.

"You cause the people much disgust;

I am the real attraction;"

While the dust makes quick reply,

"Yes, I'm a nuisance when I'm dry,

But then I fill the public eye,

And that's some satisfaction."

It was on the road platform of a street on a crowded was home from the theatre.

"Let's see," mused a man who was jammed into the railing to the one on his left, "how we been introduced!" "I think not. My name is Taylor." "Ah! And mine is Porter." Mr. Taylor, you are throwing away trying to get my watch. It is so old and worthless, together and whenever they met an official they all made deep obeisance together, frequently crossing the street for the purpose of encountering some local dignitary or another. After a few days of these ridiculous pre-arranged salutations, the government could stand it no longer, and forthwith revoked his former orders. —*Derby Free Press*.

BY THE WAY.—AN EXECUTIVE WEAPON FOR RUSSIAN JEWS.—The Jews of Moscow have in a very decided manner shown their contempt of some of the absurdly bigoted regulations which the governor of the province has recently issued for their special edification. One of these enactments was to the effect that Jews were in future to salute the government officials in every degree, including even policemen and postmen, to whom they might meet in the street. The Jews determined to carry out these injunctions to the very letter, so they banded themselves together and whenever they met an official they all made deep obeisance together, frequently crossing the street for the purpose of encountering some local dignitary or another. After a few days of these ridiculous pre-arranged salutations, the government could stand it no longer, and forthwith revoked his former orders. —*Derby Free Press*.

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THE SHANGHAI ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai held their annual business meeting on the 21st instant. In the course of the proceedings,

causing, as it would do, a general rise of prices, would benefit the working man very little, for what went in at one pocket would come out of the other.

That the prolonged industrial war has taught employers the value of combination, and it is to be hoped that a still higher form of co-operation, the co-operation of labourer and capitalist, on the ground of mutual concessions, will in the end result.

That when men fall out, the value of sweet reasonableness is very often only appreciated when both are suffering from broken heads.

That a ready-made paracea is not to be found, and we must wait for the gradual improvement of human nature.

That perhaps one of the best signs of improvement would be the rise of a feeling that happiness does not increase proportionately with wealth, and of a tendency to bow down respect otherwise than in proportion to a man's houses and lands.

That there might be less of the voracious desire to get rich by any means, and the capitalist might be less disposed to drive a hard bargain with the labourer. That the Government of the Colony has got into a mess and cannot well get out of it without the loan of some money.

That I think £100,000 would take us out of our immediate difficulties and might suffice, if we resolve to be more "economy" in the future.

That there is no hope of a silver loan being sanctioned.

That, on the score of the fluctuations of the silver market, the advantages and disadvantages are about equal, but there would certainly be a gain if the money were subscribed in the Colony.

That a working-man erator once expressed his willingness to take over the job of Prime Minister at the modest salary of £300 a year.

That the son of soil might have made a better Premier than some we have had.

That if the public offices of the Colony were set up at auction we might perhaps get the work done as efficiently at a much cheaper rate.

That I do think we pay somewhat too much for our Civil Service.

That if Lord Knutsford had reorganised the service on a more economical basis, the Colony would have more willingly paid the advanced salaries.

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SALVATIONISTS MARRIED IN LONDON

London, September 18.—An illustration of the great pride of the Salvation Army in this city and country was afforded to day at the marriage of Commandant Herbert, son of General Booth, the third, and Captain Curtis School, a newly-made of Dutch extraction. The ceremony took place at Clifton, in the enormous building known as Congress Hall, which is one of the Salvation Army's metropolitan headquarters.

As General Booth stepped forward on the platform shortly after 11 o'clock the scene was beyond description. The immense room was in full array. Flags and banners with various inscriptions were waving and hanging from the walls and pillars and every square foot of sitting and standing room was occupied by valiant disciples, who had their hands full in holding their ground against others less fortunate.

The enthusiasm passed the bounds as the leader appeared preceding the bride and groom. Those who had handkerchiefs, parasols, newspapers or canes to wave waved them, shouting the while. Finally the tumult wore itself out, and the General began the marriage service after the Salvationists' fashion. Turning to his son, he asked: "Will you love her, comfort her, honor her word?" The word "obey" was conscientiously omitted.

"Yes," answered Herbert in a loud tone, and the General added laughing: "If I thought he wouldn't do he shouldn't have her." This sentiment, as did the most of

what he said, called forth vociferous applause.

The bride was simply dressed in the usual serge bunting dress: "She was then introduced to the General, remaining playfully that it was not too late to retreat. Miss School, however, very naturally persisted in her determination to change her name, and finally, amid wild hilarity, the General, clasped their hands and said: "Those whom God has joined together let no man or devil put asunder."

At this point the scene on the platform somewhat resembled the culminating point of a grand spectacular ballet. The background was dense with blue and scarlet uniforms of excited Salvationists, while the venerable General, with beard and hair in picturesque disorder, held over the heads of the newly-made couple a banner bearing the words "Blood and Fire."

The young wife, not a bit embarrassed, gazed lovingly into her husband's eyes, showing, as she turned a red, white and blue sash hung over her shoulder and hearing the words "Evermore God's". Just behind stood three sisters in full uniform, their white scarfs showing the word "Consecrated."

The musicians blew themselves black in the face, and the crowd became frantic. It was a proper time for a collection, which was large, and then the bridegroom sang a song composed by the bride, who in turn sang one composed by the bridegroom beginning oddly enough, with "Though walking on the troubled sea, I'm not afraid. I'm not afraid."

After this both made rousing speeches and seemed to become absorbed in their subject as to forget the occasion of their presence. The bride showed herself as a woman, however, as well as a captain, by coquettishly remarking, pointing to her husband: "I won't say much that is complimentary about him. It isn't good for him. I think a woman has a special responsibility to keep a man humble."

Finally the General congratulated all hands that the great transaction was done, and the happy couple started off on their honeymoon, leaving the congregation to spend the afternoon in exhortations and hymn-singing. Altogether the wedding was a huge success.

A ROMANTIC CAREER

Paris, September 20.—A few days ago occurred the funeral of a young whose career had been of the most remarkable and romantic nature. Of humble birth and origin, she had been treated for many years by several of the crowned heads of Europe as a near and dear member of their family. But during the latter portion of her life she was pointedly ignored, slighted and even proclaimed as an impostor by all her once friendly royal relatives, whose animosity towards her even went so far as to allow her to suffer downright want.

In the recent edition of the "Almanach de Gotha," her name figures as the Baroness von Rutenberg. She was the wife of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

While the charming wife of King Ferdinand of Portugal was nothing more than the daughter

of a Boston cobbler, the consort of Prince Leopold was the only child of a Viennese professor of music named Gleicher and the daughter of a poor dreamer.

To the autumn of 1861 all Vienna was startled almost out of its senses by the announcement that the popular and chivalrous Prince Leopold had contracted a marriage with the attractive and captivating daughter of Dreymaker Frau Gojzer.

The drama of royal and imperial rela-

tives was increased by the discovery that instead of marrying her with his left hand and thus rendering the union a merely symbolic one, he had actually tendered her right hand, the ceremony being performed by Cardinal Rauch.

Leopold's wife became popular with royalty. She made the acquaintance and carried on a correspondence with Queen Victoria, the royal family of Portugal and Belgium, and with the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Although she frequently visited Vienna, yet she mostly resided in this city, where there was less distinction made between her rank and her husband's than at

the court of Vienna and Berlin.

A more devoted couple it was impossible to conceive, and their charming houses on the Rue Spontini, near the Bois de Boulogne, was noted for its magnificent hospitality.

About five years ago Leopold died, and like many other princes, was thoughtless enough to neglect to make any special testamentary provision for his wife and only son Francis, being convinced that no one would venture to contest his wife's right to his fortune.

In this position, however, he was mistaken, for the last breath had hardly left his body when his effects and property were seized on behalf of his sister-in-law and nephews. Her royal relatives all deserted the poor woman. The imitative property of the husband went to the Princess Clementine and the wife died in poverty.

WAS IT PROVIDENCE OR ACCIDENT?

Did the finding of that which save the man's life? That is the question. There is a divinity that shapes our ends; or are events but a mere series of accidents, which may happen to one person as well as another. Are the experiences that compose our lives links in a chain, or loose grains of sand? As you answer these questions, so is your faith; you are a materialist or a believer in Providence. We now propose to relate a story in illustration of this problem, which may have some effect in changing those who have always thought themselves the subjects of blind chance.

The following facts are fully vouched for, and reliable occurrences in the lives of

country over land, wind swept hills, He Graphic.
Garrison Papers.
Homiletic Review.
Hot Contrare.
Hot Zoungoloid.
Hsia.
Hoboc Spece.
Journal de St. Petersburg.
Java Foreign Shipping.
Lincoln, Rutland and Standard Mercury.
Leverpool Weekly.
Madras Society.
Nautical Magazine.
Newcastle Daily Chronicle.
Fall Wall Budget.
Paper Mill.
Russian Books.
Stam Mercantile Gazette.
The Guardian.
The Times.
The Christian.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIO" will be despatched for San Francisco, U.S.A., Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, 1890, at 1 p.m. Connection will be made at Yokohama, with steamers from Shanghai and Japan Port.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; and airmen will be received at the Company's Office until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fare granted as follows:

To San Francisco \$225.00
To San Francisco and return \$393.75

To Liverpool \$35.00
To London \$32.00

To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid Full Fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China, or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10%. This allowance does not apply to passage fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Circular Invoices to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central, G. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, October 9, 1890. 1765

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZER PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

LONDON, HAVRE AND BORDEAUX.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1890, at Noon, the Company's S.S. CALEDONIAN, Commandant de Marbreux, with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 6th November, 1890. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be sent at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. B. CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1890. 1841

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chronometrist, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOYAGEUR'S CELESTRIAL, BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES, SIGHTING LIQUID AND OTHER COMPTERS, ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-LATEDWARE, CHRISTIE & Co.'S ELECTRO-LATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.

DIAMOND JEWELLERY, A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 1745

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP, MODERATE FEES.

MRI. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist.

FORMERLY APPRENTICE AND LATENT ASSISTANT TO DR. ROSEN.

AT the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rosen.

R. E. M. O. E. D. To 18, D'AGUILAR STREET, behind Hongkong Club.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1890. 123

Printed and published by Geo. Michael, 54, the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SHARE LIST - QUOTATIONS.

STOCKS.	When	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Par Value of Share.	Amount of Bonds.	Position per last Report.	At credit of working off, or Bal. Div'd.	DIVIDEND.	Amount.	When paid.	Intrinsic value per share as per figures and at date of last Report.	CASH QUOTATIONS.	
												During Current Week	Closing.
Banks,												228 1/2 % prem.	227 1/2 % prem.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Co.	1865 8	7,500,000	60,000 \$	125 all	\$5,482,127.20	148,302.94	(\$/yr. to 30/9/89)	Aug. 25, 90	\$216.92	7.24 per cent.			
	1890 8	2,500,000	20,000 \$	125 \$62.50								226 1/2 % prem.	227 1/2 % prem.
Marine Insurance.													
Union Indurative Society of Canton, Limited	1867 8	2,500,000	10,000 \$	250 8	26 8	770,000	\$ 331,691.05	Oct. 14, 90	\$108.24	7.25 "	896, sales, ex div.		
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	1868 8	2,000,000	24,000 \$	83.33 8	25 8	650,000	204,929.40	Sept. 12, 90	\$82.09	7.03 "	864, buyers		
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	1863 8	1,000,000	5,000 £	200 £	50 £	£1,320,000.00	£1,231,721.75	Aug. 25, 90	£1,249.08	8.74 "	£1,300, sales		
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	1862 8	800,000	8,000 \$	100 all	8	\$10,617.58	—	Mar. 12, 90	\$109.48	4.87 "	\$168, sellers		
China Insurance Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation)	1871 8	1,500,000	1,500 \$	1,000 \$	200 8	28 8	28,711.58	—	—	—	nominal		
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	1861 8	2,500,000	10,000 \$	250 8	50 8	500,000	450,425.12	Oct. 15, 90	\$100.00	5.98 "	8117, sales		
Straits Insurance Co. Ltd.	1866 8	3,000,000	30,000 \$	100 8	20 8	115,000	10 1/2 % for 1888, 5 1/2 % int. div. for 1889	April 11, 90	£1,249.08	12.90 "	£1,353, sellers		
Fire Insurances.													
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	1868 8	2,000,000	8,000 \$	250 8	50 8	500,000	306,349.20	Feb. 25, 90	£182.00	9.98 "	£330, sales		
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1870 8	2,000,000	20,000 \$	100 8	20 8	700,000	244,085.53	Feb. 25, 90	£55.00	6.81 "	£58, buyers		
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	1866 8	2,000,000	20,000 \$	100 8	20 8	20,000	110,813.83</td						